

While at Battle Creek last week, we had a look at the Percheron stallion Al

THE meeting at the Hamtramck Driving park, under the auspices of the Detroit Driving Club, will include the following events and purses: June 24—2:50 class, \$600; 2:23 class, \$700; three-year-olds, \$200. June 25—2:19 class, \$800; 2:34 class, \$600; 2:22 pacing, \$600. June 26—2:26 class, \$700; 2:30 pacing, \$600; free-for-all, \$1,000. June 27—2:40 class, \$600;

properly called Alderneys, are found on Jersey island, but they are the progeny of Jersey importations made many years ago. The original Jerseys were bred on Jersey island. The island itself is about twenty miles long by five and one-half miles wide, and is blessed with remarkable fertility and a comparatively even climate.

es. The hair should be fine and soft, the skin should be pliable, and almost as soft to the touch as velvet or kid. The color it should be tinged deeply with red, especially on the shoulders and hindquarters and along the back. Color of the eyes is a secondary matter, though the eyes are generally yellow, fawn, gray or blue.

is to destroy them, the thistles are eaten
the sheep close to the ground, and after one
we saltings the grass among the thistles,
well as everything else that hides from view
has been eaten off so that each thistle is easily
seen and to receive its handful of salt.
After this treatment it is seldom that any
thistles are seen the second year.

ary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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Horticultural,

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

BY PROF. W. W. TRACY.

Is Not Market Gardening More Profitable Than Farming?

Assuming that both are carried on under the most favorable conditions, gardening will give a larger per cent of profit for both the capital and labor invested.

Is It Not Easier Than Farming?

The labor does not require so much strength, but is more constant, with less chance for rest, and its omission for a single day is more injurious. The gardener must make more hours in the day and more days in the year than the farmer, his work corresponding to that of the woman in the old saying: "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."

Does the Gardener Require More Ability, Special Skill, or Knowledge?

The mental work is like the physical, light but incessant. The successful gardener must have an active mind, quick to see the essential thing in a method of cultivation, and to decide quickly which of the many things which ought to be done, needs doing the most. He does not need to know about so many things as the farmer, but must know more perfectly the few.

Is Not the Life of the Gardener Pleanter Softer Than That of the Farmer?

No. Although the gardener is nearer town and its advantages, yet his immediate neighbors and facilities for enjoying school and church privileges are generally inferior to those of a farmer in a good section.

How Much Capital is Needed to Start in Market Gardening?

One may commence and grow into a good business on any amount down to a few cent paper of seeds; but to secure a good plant, and work to the greatest profit, the capital needed is about as follows:

Family expenses for 18 months.

One horse and his food for 18 months, per each ten acres planted.

Labor of two men (including proprietor) for 18 months and of one for six months for each ten acres planted.

One hundred dollars per acre for stock of seeds, manure, etc. We make no mention of land, as usually lands used for gardening are high priced, because so near the city, and such property should be considered as a separate investment, and made to take care of itself. The rental should not be based upon its value for building purposes, but upon its value as agricultural land.

Is There a Constant Demand for Vegetables?

Yes. There is an unlimited demand for good vegetables; but you must always create the belief that you can and will supply this demand before you can meet with a ready sale.

What is the Best Location?

This will depend in a great measure upon the kind of work one wishes to do, as market gardening can be divided into two very distinct classes; the first a wholesale, where the grower produces those crops for which his soil is best suited, and sells in quantity to hucksters in his own or neighboring city; and the second, a retail, where he grows a full line of vegetables and supplies his customers directly. For the first the essential is a soil well suited to produce some particular crop in perfection (it matters little what this crop is provided it can be produced cheaply, and of the best quality, and can be shipped). Proximity to and easy communication with some large city and good shipping point from which special freight and express rates can be obtained. An abundant supply of stable manure.

For the second class, the most essential thing is a warm, rich, friable soil; also facilities for obtaining manures; an abundance of water for washing, and an easy road to your point of delivery.

What is the Best Soil?

For successful gardening, it is essential that the soil should be friable, well-drained, "sweet," rich. It must not be a tedious clay, very light, or a "sour" muck, or soil that is underlain with porous sand or with quick-sand; but generally, any other lands, although naturally poor, can be made into good gardens by draining, cultivation, and manure. There is little objection to land that is foul with annual weed seeds, as if the vegetables are as thoroughly cultivated as they should be, the weeds will do little harm.

Is Stable Manure Essential? Can We Not Depend upon Commercial Fertilizers?

Market gardening cannot be carried on successfully for any length of time without the use of stable manure, or of green manuring, and it is very rare that the last can be successfully used. While good vegetables cannot be grown without manure, yet the soil cannot be considered as an inert machine into which we place manure and take out vegetables, for we need not only the manure of the present season, but that (or the effect of that upon the soil) which has been applied for several previous seasons. To grow good vegetables, the effect of manure upon the soil is more essential than the mere plant food supplied by that manure, and this influence upon the soil, giving us what we may term "matured fertility," is not supplied by commercial manures. They are invaluable aids to the gardens, but must be used as auxiliary to, rather than as substitutes for, manure.

How and When Shall the Manure Be Applied?

The object should be to get the greatest possible surface of manure in contact with the greatest possible surface of soil, and this can generally be secured by cultivating in fresh manure before plowing, and in some cases, harrowing or raking in a top dressing of commercial manure just before planting. The amount of manure should be about uniform each year, and if at commencement the soil is very poor, little good will result from the application of more than about the yearly

supply, as the excess will be practically wasted unless it is supplemented by the effect of manures applied previously. For most garden crops we need from 75 to 100 loads per acre each year for the best results.

What Crops Should Be Planted the First Year?

The ground should be well manured, taking the utmost pains that the manure is evenly distributed through the soil, thoroughly plowed, and planted to some coarse crop like corn, which permits of frequent and thorough cultivation. The more perfect the cultivation the sooner will the ground be in good condition for vegetables. Then also should be planted small lots of a larger collection of different vegetables and their varieties, that one may learn their habits and qualities, and be prepared to make larger plantings the next year judiciously. The first year should be largely spent in preparing the grounds, and in gaining knowledge for the next season.—*Horticultural Report for 1883.*

Catching the Curculio.

Prof. A. J. Cook, in the *N. Y. Tribune*, thus describes the apparatus with which he conquers the "little Turk" in his plum orchard:

"A sheet of common factory cloth should be spread on a frame convenient for handling and should be large enough to catch anything which may fall from a tree. I have only four trees, and my sheet is twelve feet square. Along one edge it is tacked the whole length to a light strip of pine. On the opposite edge it is tacked to two pieces, each half as long as the edge of the sheet, the break being in the middle. From this point—the center of the edge tacked to the two pieces—the sheet is open to the center. This makes it easy to pass the sheet immediately underneath the tree.

"In case of large orchards, it is better to have this sheet with a frame carried on wheels, or so fastened to the shoulders as to be carried easily through the orchard. Besides the sheet we have a strong heavy mallet. This may be padded with carpeting—the one I use is thus made—or we may drive spikes into the trunk or main branches of the trees, and strike these, when the padding is better omitted. The point to be considered is to give each branch a sharp blow, without doing it any injury. The time to begin this warfare is just as the calyx crowns begin to fall from the plums, or as soon as the little crescents or curved cuts are seen on the plums.

"These little curves are made by the curculio as she lays the fatal egg. For the past four years I have found the crescents just as the blossoms—calices—were falling off the plums. The fighting should be done either very early in the morning or late at night, as is most convenient—as early or late as daylight will permit. We spread the sheet under the tree, and then strike the trunk, or each of the main branches in case the trees are large. A sharp blow is required, as only a sudden jar will surely fell all the little beetles to the sheet. This is why we need the padded mallet or the spike.

"As soon as the branches have all been jarred, we examine the sheet carefully for the insects. These look so much like the little buds that will be dislodged by the same blows, that only sharp eyes will detect them. At first pick up everything that looks like a little bud, and determine by close inspection whether it be bud or weevil. If the latter, it will soon begin to move when taken in the hand. We soon get so we see the insects very quickly. My two little children are a great aid in finding the curculios as well as in helping to move the sheet. To kill the weevils, we crush them between the thumb and finger. This is quick, sure, and not disagreeable, as the beetles are very small."

The Cream Gauge.

A western exchange gives the following: The Charlton, Iowa, creamery has rendered the cause of honest, progressive dairying a great service, by a series of experiments made in October last, to determine the reliability of the much vaunted standard cream gauge. It has been claimed, as every western dairyman knows, that an inch of cream in a standard can—the model after which the Fair-lamb can, for instance, was made—would yield a pound of butter, and so a cream-gatherer would give his patrons credit for so many inches of cream as he found on the cans as he went to skim them. It was soon found that this was not a reliable measure; some patrons were paid too much and some not enough for their cream. To settle this question beyond dispute the Charlton experiments were made with 36 patrons. To the surprise, probably, of every one interested, it was found that instead of each inch of cream yielding just 16 ounces of butter, the range was from 8 to 24 ounces of butter to an inch of cream. There were ten patrons whose cream yielded 12 or less than 12 ounces of butter to the inch of cream; one yielded 8, and three 9 ounces. Of those who yielded more than a pound to the inch, there were eleven which ranged between 16 and 20 ounces, two over 20 ounces, one giving 23 and the other 24 ounces of butter to the inch of cream. Hence the cream gauge is relegated to the catalogue of dairy myths, and the next best thing is the frequent tests of each patron's milk or cream, and pay accordingly, and to this every well ordered, successful gathered cream creamery will, or has come, until some thing equally reliable and more simple in management is devised, for no system can long survive which pays one man much less than his milk or cream is worth, and another as much more than its true value. Honest men want only and all their just due, and the cream gauge does not give it.

Make a resolution that you will unburden your trees—not rob them—of at least half a crop if full of young fruit, and even when the crop is short do not allow too many on any one branch.

Keep each specimen apart and give it a fair chance for superiority. You will be surprised to find your favorite peach tree, with its half crop, yielding more at maturity by measure than if allowed to remain unthinned.

FLORICULTURAL.

Rose slugs, which defoliate the rose bush, can be exterminated by syringing the bushes with a decoction of white hellebore, about a tablespoonful to a pail of water.

"QUIT QUIT," in the *N. Y. Tribune*, says a well deserved "good word" for one of our own garden favorites: "There is not a flower that will continue more abundant bloom than sweet peas, or combine such a variety of bright harmonious colors with most delightful fragrance and stems so long and firm, and carriage so good as to make them the best flowers for hand or vase bouquets—well named 'posy-peas.' A hedge of them, dividing a portion of the garden, or a mere separate pillar is a beautiful object, and those who desire one of the cheap, simplest and most effective of garden adornments to last the season through and attract every one by its beauty, and its constant offer of fresh flowers, should read these directions twice. Good supporting brush, copious watering, and picking of the flowers or otherwise preventing much seed-forming, are, with a wide bed of good soil, the essentials to complete success."

The Country Gentleman, in a list of leading hardy perennials, mentions some especially to be desired, saying: "Earliest of all are the small bulbous plants, first of which is the snowdrop (*Galanthus*), which, at the North, throws up its masses of white blossoms in the latter part of March, and we have known the roots to retain their hold of the soil for twenty years or more without replanting. A little later the many varieties of crocus make their appearance, and these are as tenacious as the snowdrop. Nearly as early is the small pinkish purple *Bulbocodium vernum* and the Siberian squill, the latter retaining its place where planted for many years, and its deep, liquid blue flowers possessing remarkable beauty. Although these plants are hardy, they succeed better and bloom earlier if protected with a slight covering during the cold of winter. The Persian iris, although less hardy, is valuable on account of its extreme earliness (blooming with the crocus) and its delightful fragrance. A number of other species of iris extend their blooming season two months longer, a number of which are remarkably hardy and free-growing without special care. Many hybrids have been produced between some of the species."

"ELM" says in the *Rural New Yorker*: "Of all the flowers of my acquaintance, not one blooms more profusely and more persistently, with less nursing, than the petunia. Its bright, upturned flowers are always open and fragrant, and its period of bloom is only limited by frost. Nothing in the flower garden or on the lawn is more showy and fragrant than the petunia bed; no flower submits more patiently to ignorance and neglect in its culture. It is objected that it is not pretty in bouquets. Of course its delicate bell-shaped flowers cannot submit to being crowded into a bunch, and its stems are not long enough for convenience. A few of the brighter-tinted flowers, however, placed by themselves in a vase, and garnished with pretty leaves, are by no means an unpleasant sight, and they will remain fresh for several days. The paler colors, it is true, are not attractive, but with a careful selection of seed, there is not much occasion for growing these. I once slipped a few of the finest flowering plants early in autumn, and kept them during the winter in the greenhouse. They soon commenced blooming, and by placing all the pots in a group I had a most brilliant display throughout a large part of the winter. About March 1st the plants having grown very large, I cut them all back to within a few inches of the pots. In a few days they were as brilliant as ever. In May I removed them to the flower garden, where they were the first flowers, and they continued to bloom profusely until the middle of October."

The Garden and Yard.

Fences and side walls of houses, as well as common stone walls, would greatly add to the appearance of a place if covered with the woodbine and climbing roses. Some people prefer the former, the bloom of which is profuse and its perfume delightful. The climbing roses, however, are various and a choice may be made of them, or several can be grown at the same time. For this purpose the Queen of the Prairie is a favorite, though its rose is not equal in beauty to some others. For a covering of a trellis placed to screen a front door, we know of nothing equal in delicacy and beauty to the clematis, which when in bloom is very pretty, and at all times is a pleasant sight. A lilac is always worth a nook in the garden or yard, on account of its rich fragrance when in bloom, its early flowering, its perfect hardiness, and never requiring any attention beyond a little annual pruning. Perennials should be so selected that there may always be a regular succession of flowers on them throughout the season; but this requires much care; still when once established they will not need much labor afterward. These will give to a small garden and yard a delightful appearance through spring, summer and most of autumn. The true Japanese honeysuckle is a climber of very delicate and elegant foliage, beautifully mottled and well adapted to small trellises. Where a garden adjoins a blank wall of any magnitude, there should be a creeper to completely cover it, the effect upon the appearance of the whole being well worth the trouble of establishing it there to screen an unsightly object. The ivy, though a great favorite, is too slow of growth for our fast people. The Virginia creeper is the most rapid runner we know of, bearing a beautiful blue flower and maturing fine rich clusters of berries. Indeed, we know of no running vine to compare to this, as it is perfectly hardy and requires the least possible attention. Of flowering shrubs we prefer those of delicate blossom or rich foliage, a coarse flower or common leaves being in our judgment unsuited for purposes of ornamentation. Some persons of late years

prefer to have costly exotic perennials brought out from hot-houses in large tubs in summer, and set in the centre of a bed in the garden, or upon the lawn, or at the end of a terrace. In some cases, but by no means in all, this is done with considerable effect. But it depends altogether upon the selection of the plants, but very often it loses its best effect by being too artificial. It is also expensive and much more trouble than the other newer style of beautifully formed beds in yards or lawns, of mixed flowers and rich, ornamental plants which always and deservedly attract much attention and favorable comment.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Prize Essay on Celery Growing.

Mrs. C. H. Root, Ripon, Wis., in an essay on celery growing, in which she has been very successful, gives her method as follows:

1st. Send where you will be sure to get good seed.

2d. Prepare a seed-bed out of doors in a sheltered situation. You will get your plants early enough by so doing, for they grow much faster and are much stronger than when grown in a hot-bed.

3d. Sprinkle the bed often to keep it moist, and when the young plants are about three inches high transplant them into rows, putting them about three inches apart in the rows, and the rows about one foot apart.

4th. When the plants have become stocky, have a trench dug about one foot deep, put into it equal parts of wood-ashes and good rich dressing, and rich, black soil, and work all together with a hoe.

5th. Set the plants about five inches apart, and be sure to straighten out the roots and press the soil firmly about them.

6th. Sprinkle them enough to keep them fresh until they are firm in their places, and then give them all the water you have a mind to, the more the better.

7th. When they have made growth enough to cause the branches to lie over, hill-up enough to hold the stalks erect. Continue the hilling process at intervals of two weeks, all summer, being careful to do it when the weather is dry, and in the afternoon when the dew is off. Be sure, when hilling, to hold the stalks together, to prevent the soil from getting into the heart of the plants.

8th. Such portion as you wish for early celery bank to the top by the first of September; for winter use bank to the top from the first to the middle of October.

Horticultural Notes.

J. T. LOVETT says ground bone is an excellent special fertilizer for raspberries.

A GEORGIA melon grower writes that he finds the best success on the thinnest sandy soil manured heavily in the hill.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Garden* kills weeds in his lawn by putting a handful of salt on each plant, just after the mowing, which kills the intruder and in a few weeks the grass is grown in its place.

A FARMER of Albany, New York, whose three main kinds of raspberries are the Highland Hardy, Philadelphia and Cuthbert, says he has raspberries for more than nine weeks, his sales continuing from July 7th to August 10th.

J. M. SMITH, president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, says in the *New York Tribune* that he is firmly convinced by numerous experiments of the great value of wood ashes as a fertilizer for potatoes. The benefits are exceptionally great in time of drought.

The *Rural New Yorker* says the plum tree prefers a heavy clay loam. In soils of lighter texture, particularly such as are sandy, the fruit is liable to drop before maturity. Remember the efficient and easy remedy for black knot is to cut off and burn the branch affected.

PROF. A. J. COOK says that in testing an alleged remedy for the curculio which consisted in wrapping cloths about the trunks of the tree and keeping them wet with carbolic acid, he found the curculio playing the mischief with the tree, which died from the effects of the application.

PROF. JOHNSON, who has experimented with peach trees affected by the yellows, finds in them a poverty of ash-ingredients, less lime, magnesia, potash, soda, phosphoric acid, chlorine and sulphuric acid than the healthy twigs had. The diseased twigs have a preponderance of silica and oxide of iron.

FARMERS sometimes plant the stumps of cabbage for seed; but the product is generally not worth planting. The secret of success in growing good cabbage seeds is in planting large, well-formed heads with the roots attached. It is this necessity for using the head that will always make good cabbage seed expensive.

BRANS should not be put in until the middle of the month, and if the ground is cold and wet it will be well to delay even longer, as the seed often rots in the ground if put in too early. Even where a few early plants do come up and escape frosts, they seem to lack vigor, and often are not as early in bearing and seldom as productive as those planted later.

The *American Cultivator* says: "Corn to be used green should be planted at intervals of about a week in order to have it fit for eating during the season. There is but little gain by getting it in very early; but in ordinary seasons the ground, if fit for garden use, should be so that the first lot may be planted early in May. Marblehead Early has a reputation for being the earliest good corn and the best early corn."

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: "Unlike deciduous trees evergreens cannot be removed in the autumn or early spring with any great certainty of success, but it is better to remove them just before the new buds break open; removed at this time, if the work be properly done, not three per cent will die. In transplanting this class of trees, a ball of earth should always be removed with them, so as not to expose the roots to the air."

A Long Snoodle.

Rip Van Winkle slept a good while, yet had his sleep occurred about 50 years ago, when Down's Elzik first attained its reputation, on waking he would have been able to recognize this friend of the afflicted, and might have taken another twenty-years nap, and waked up to find Down's Elzik at the end of a half century the most popular and the best Cough Remedy known. Also Baxter's Bitters for Bilious diseases, not so old, but good.

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From J. Frank Pierce, Periodical Depot, 133 Water Street, Augusta, Me.:

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"THANK GOD! SAVED MY LIFE!"

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Liver and Kidney Remedy,

MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

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P. B. BROMFIELD,
Manager of Eastern Office,
21 Park Row, New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 54,744 bu. against 42,791 bu. the previous week, and 54,773 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 169,037 bu., against 209,776 last week, and 1,083,147 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on May 3 was 21,199,290 bu., against 22,464,776 the previous week, and 20,707,249 bu. at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 1,265,486 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending May 3 were 893,368 bu., against 1,068,765 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 6,785,799 bu. against 8,046,911 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The course of the market the past week has been steadily downward, although the fluctuations from day to day have been very light. Sales of cash wheat were 832 car-loads, the largest for a number of weeks, while the sales of futures were only 545,000 bu. It will be seen, therefore, that at present cash wheat attracts the greatest interest, and that prices are largely governed by the present requirements of the market. On Saturday the market closed depressed and at the lowest points for the week. Yesterday the market was very quiet at the opening, declined from Saturday's closing figures, again advanced under favorable reports from other points, and finally closed quiet at a decline on both spot and futures from Saturday's prices. Chicago was weak all day on account of the recent heavy failure in New York, and closed 2½c under Saturday's prices. Toledo was quiet but firm at \$1.06 for No. 1 white, \$1.00 for No. 2, and 95c for No. 3 red. The failure of Grant & Ward, and a large manufacturing firm at Stillwater, Minn., and the fact that some banks are thought to be embarrassed, has caused a sharp decline in wheat. This has been helped somewhat by the improved prospects for the growing crop since the recent rains.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from April 23th to May 13th:

	No. 1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 red.	No. 4 red.
Apr. 23	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 24	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 25	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 26	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 27	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 28	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 29	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 30	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
May 1	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 2	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 3	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 4	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 5	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 6	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 7	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 8	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 9	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 10	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 11	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 12	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01
" 13	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.01

Futures have been neglected, and the decline in the various deals is greater than in cash wheat. The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals each day during the week:

	May 12.	May 13.
Flour, extra State...	118. 3 d.	118. 3 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white...	88. 7 d.	88. 7 d.
do No. 2 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 3 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 4 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 5 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 6 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 7 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 8 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 9 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 10 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 11 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.
do No. 12 white...	78. 7 d.	78. 7 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 19,900 bu., and the shipments were 13,957 bu. The visible supply in the country on May 3 amounted to 12,138,123 bu., against 13,601,209 bu. the previous week, and 16,168,898 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 1,473,186 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 628,694 bu., against 558,017 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,011,393 bu., against 11,948,523 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 14,900 bu., against 16,569 bu. last week, and 23,617 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The market has ruled strong at an advance all week until Saturday, when, in sympathy with other grains, there was a rather depressed feeling apparent. Values, however, are considerably higher than a week ago, and

with light receipts and rapidly diminishing stocks, it is not likely prices will recede much from their present position. The low price of oats is the only thing that prevents higher prices ruling for corn. No. 2 corn is quoted here at 58c per bu. for cash, and 58c for May delivery; new mixed would command about 55½c, and rejected 54½c. At Chicago the week also closed with market depressed but values higher than a week ago. Cash No. 2 is quoted there at 54½c per bu., May delivery at 54½c, June at 55½c, and July at 57½c. It appears that operators generally regard corn as likely to advance in price with the season. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 58½c for No. 2 spot, 57½c for June delivery and 58½c for July. The following statement gives the supply of corn in sight as compared with former years at the dates indicated:

	Corn, bu.
United States, east of the Rockies...	12,138,123
Abroad on the ocean for Europe...	1,920,000
Total, May 3, 1884...	14,058,123
Previous week...	13,601,209
Total, May 3, 1883...	20,608,000
Total, May 3, 1882...	10,018,000
Total, May 3, 1881...	18,040,000

Reports from the West are to the effect that the present light receipts are likely to continue, as stocks are shortening up rapidly under an active consumptive demand from points that generally have corn to export. We regard corn as occupying the strongest position of any of the grains.

The Liverpool market is quoted firm at 5s. 3½d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 4d. for old do., an advance of 3d on new mixed, and 1½d. on old do. during the past week.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 18,242 bu., and the shipments were 5,407 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 3 was 3,675,659 bu., against 4,080,326 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 30,196 bu., against 43,635 bu. the previous week, and 34,299 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 354,067 bu. The market has ruled very quiet all week, and under a limited demand it is a little surprising prices did not decline. No. 2 white are quoted at 29½c, a shade lower than a week ago, and No. 2 mixed at 36c. At Chicago prices are higher than a week ago, although on Saturday the market ruled dull and weak. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted there at 32½c for spot, 32½c for May delivery, 32½c for June, and 32½c for July. At Toledo the market is quoted dull at 34½c for spot, and same for May delivery; for June delivery 36c was asked. The New York market is steady at a shade lower prices. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 38c; No. 2 do., 39c; No. 1 do., 39½c; No. 3 Chicago mixed, 40c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 2 do., 42½c; No. 1 white, 47c; Western white, 48½c; State white, 48½c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The markets everywhere have declined during the week, and at this point, except for a choice article, values are weak at the decline. For the best of the invoices arriving not over 24½c is paid by the trade, although many butter-makers are realizing 25½c from retailers and private families. The quality of the receipts is improving, which is attributable to the fact that grass is now furnishing a good share of the feed cows are getting. Old packed butter is a drug, and sells below the substitutes with which the market is stocked. At Chicago there has also been a decline in prices, and the market is said to be still tending downward.

Quotations in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 21½c; fair to choice do., 18½c; fancy dairy, 17½c; choice dairy, 15½c; fair to good do., 13½c; common grades, 11½c; packing stock, 8½c. The New York market is quiet, with prices lower than a week ago. Receipts are light and stocks show no accumulation as yet, but the demand is reduced to such a point that buyers refuse to take anything more than just sufficient for present wants. The market therefore rules in buyers' favor, and a still further decline in values would not be surprising. The foreign demand is very limited. State stock is quoted there as follows:

	25 c	24 c	23 c	22 c	21 c	20 c	19 c	18 c	17 c	16 c	15 c	14 c	13 c	12 c	11 c	10 c	9 c	8 c	7 c	6 c	5 c	4 c	3 c	2 c	1 c	0 c
Creamery, fancy...																										
Creamery, prime...																										
Creamery, fair to good...																										
Creamery, ordinary...																										
Half-hick tubs, best...																										
Half-hick tubs, fair to good...																										
Welsh tubs, best...																										
Welsh tubs, fair to good...																										

Quotations on western stock in that market are as follows:

	21 c	20 c	19 c	18 c	17 c	16 c	15 c	14 c	13 c	12 c	11 c	10 c	9 c	8 c	7 c	6 c	5 c	4 c	3 c	2 c	1 c	0 c
Western limited creamery, choice...																						
Western do, good to prime...																						
Western do, ordinary to fair...																						
Western factory, best current make...																						
Western factory, fair to good...																						
Western factory, ordinary...																						

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending May 3 were 78,949 lbs., against 121,814 lbs. the previous week, and 144,884 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 135,777 lbs.

Cheese has come forward quite freely the past week, and there is less firmness in the trade. A good deal of new Ohio cheese, part skims, is being received, and is selling at 12½c to 13½c, while skims of same State are selling at 10c. Good full cream Michigan is selling at 13½c per lb., the latter for a few popular brands. The Chicago market has also declined during the week, and on Saturday was still unsettled and tending downward. Buyers are holding off for further reductions, which are likely to occur, as receipts are exceeding the demands. Full creams are the firmest.

Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 12½c to 13½c; cream flats, 12½c to 13½c; flats slightly skimmed, 7½c; common to fair skims, 4½c; low grades, 1c to 2c; Young America, 1½c per lb. The New York market is unchanged so far as quotations are concerned, but the firmness noted last week is no longer apparent. In fact it is all sellers can do to maintain rates on new cheese, while old is somewhat lower. The foreign demand is lighter than generally expected, although prices abroad are said to be steady and unchanged. Quotations in that market are as follows:

	14 c	13 c	12 c	11 c	10 c	9 c	8 c	7 c	6 c	5 c	4 c	3 c	2 c	1 c	0 c
State factory, fancy...															

State factory, prime to choice... 13½c to 14c
State factory, fair to good... 12c to 13c

NEW CHEESE
State factory, full cream... 12½c to 13c
State factory, 1½% prime... 11c to 12c
State factory, ordinary... 9c to 10c
Ohio state, ordinary to good... 7c to 8c
Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice... 5c to 6c
Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good... 4c to 5c
Skims, ordinary... 3c to 4c

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 68s. 0d. per cwt., the same figures reported one week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 21,105 boxes against 14,322 boxes the previous week and 10,783 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending May 3 foot up 749,121 lbs., against 1,042,223 lbs. the previous week, and 333,066 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 948,737 lbs.

WOOL.

The eastern markets are generally in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, owing to a light demand for clothing wools and a disposition on the part of holders to get rid of their stocks before the arrival of the new clip. Manufacturers are taking but little wool at present, and the unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market, which is causing the stoppage of a number of mills, helps to complicate the situation. On the other hand there are two strong points in favor of a better condition of affairs in the near future. These are the complete and overwhelming defeat of the Morrison horizontal tariff reduction monster, and the belief that no further tariff tinkering will be indulged in for a year at least; and the fact that the foreign wool sales now in progress in London show fine clothing wools to be very firm. It is also quite probable that the cessation of tariff agitation in Congress will result in relieving business from the depression under which it has labored for the past year and a half. The year of a presidential election, however, is seldom a good one for business, and it is best not to expect too much until that is fully settled.

The Boston market has been quiet and even dull all week, the sales of domestic clothing grades only amounting to 923,000 lbs., but 838,000 lbs. of foreign, mostly carpet grades, also changed hands, which gave a week's sales of 1,761,000 lbs., against 1,146,100 lbs. the previous week, and 1,340,000 lbs. for the corresponding week last year. About the only new wools as yet in that market consists of small lots of Texas, North Carolina and other Southern wools, and a few fat sheep's fleeces from Ohio, Vermont and other States. Fine Ohio fat sheep's have sold at 24½c, and Michigan do. are held at 22c and Vermont at 21c. What little Texas wool has been received is quoted at 23c for fine, Kentucky unwashed combed has sold at 30c, and a lot of medium Carolina unwashed clothing wool is held at 30c. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the outlook:

"The demand has continued slow, and the period of greatest supply, when the whole clip of the country is being shorn, is naturally a time for falling prices. But values of wool are not high to-day; and the depressing effect of the present unfavorable conditions of our manufacturing interests has been partially offset by the defeat of the Morrison tariff bill this week, and the firmer tone of foreign advice. Hence, the market for domestic wools is in a halting attitude, and we prefer to wait at least another week before hazarding predictions as to the probable course of values during the coming season."

The sales of washed fleeces in that market the past week comprised 15,000 lbs choice Ohio XX and above at 40c; 20,000 lbs choice X do at 37c; 50,000 lbs Ohio X and XX at 35c; 80,000 lbs Mich. and Wisconsin X at 33c; 8,000 lbs New Hampshire X at 32c; 3,400 lbs old Mich. X at 31c; 13,000 lbs N. Mich. and Wisconsin at 30c. The sales of combed and delaine fleeces comprised 8,000 lbs at 28c; 2,000 lbs Kentucky combed at 28c. Among the sales of foreign wools were 101,000 lbs Australian at 35c; 40,000 lbs New Zealand at 40c; and 60,000 lbs Mon tevideo at 33c.

The New York market is in about the same condition as that of Boston, with prices about the same as noted last week. Among the sales we note 15,000 lbs Ohio fleece at 39c; 5,000 lbs X do at 36c; 5,000 lbs fine delaine at 41c; 5,000 lbs X N. Y. State at 39c; 5,000 lbs X Michigan at 34c; 15,000 lbs New York State fleeces, 23,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece, and 4,000 lbs unwashed Ohio do on private terms. The Economist of that city says:

"Our Eastern markets remain about as at our last. Some sales of delaine and wool have been made at near quotations. No particular change, while California and Texas wool grows low. We know of one lot of fine Texas sold at a very low rate. We say to buyers in the country, go carefully until the tide turns and we can gauge the goods market. For the present condition of the wool and woolen goods trade is far from being satisfactory, and 'caution' is the watchword which should govern until the atmosphere is more clear from all bubbles."

In referring to the London wool sales that paper says:

"The London sales are progressing with a fair amount of competition, and no material change has taken place in clothing wools since the opening. In crossbreeds there has been an advance of 1 penny per pound, and some purchases of this grade have been made for the United States. There is certainly some 4,000,000 pounds of Australia wool on hand in this market that is offering on more favorable terms to buyers than can be had at the London sales, and it appears to us there is no necessity for importing a bale of this description."

For the past three weeks we have had to devote considerable space to the sheep interest of the State which has to some extent prevented us giving as much attention as usual to other subjects. The shearings are now over, and as breeders are seldom anxious to show their sheep without their fleeces, we presume there will be little to say about them for the next three months.

It is wonderful how generally that "horizontal" tariff bill is denounced as a piece of utter foolishness now that it has been killed. Neither protectionists nor free-traders have a word to say in its favor.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

The Economist, published in New York is well known as a journal of free trade proclivities. It is published largely in the interests of importers and dealers in dry goods, whose influence as a class has always been cast on the side of free trade. It is, therefore, with some surprise that we find its editor administering the following rebuke to the leader of the tariff "reformers" in Congress:

"The defeat of the Morrison Tariff Bill was only what we expected, and what we have all along said to be the outcome. In fact it was only a log-rolling bill any way. Since Fernando Wood passed in his chips the said Morrison has quite fully taken his place as a tariff log-roller. Doubtless it is quite profitable or he would not keep at it year after year. Last year, unexpectedly to all politicians, they had to take to flight, but that was as much a surprise to them as to any one, and now with a Democratic House they fail. So goes one humbug into oblivion. If we could never hear again of Morrison we think many honest merchants and manufacturers would be better off. It is such trading politicians that bring partisan politics into disrepute. At any rate, that bill is disposed of for this time, but if Morrison lives he will be around again with another bill. Mark that! This tariff racket is too good to put off entirely. So look out for it at the next Congress. Manufacturers can, however, now feel sure of no change at present, although practically so before. Wool-growers will be all the better. Although they wanted the old tariff passed, they had better let well enough alone, and go on and raise good wool (like wheat) and enough of it."

It looks as if the importers had lost interest in tariff reform, and have concluded that the industrial interests of the country cannot be attacked without hurting themselves.

A FARMER living on the "barren sand plains" near Baldwin, Lake County, recently pulled a parsnip which was four feet and two inches long, and it did not take the whole family either, as it did for the one near Boyne City, as noted in the FARMER of the 23d ult. The same patch, of less than one-fifth of an acre, yielded over sixty bushels. So much for the sand plains of Lake County.

Mr. WM. ARMOUR, of Duplain, Clinton County, sends us the following notes from that section:

"Wheat and grass are growing well. The rain we had this week is just what we needed. Wheat is poor on the ground, but with a favorable season we may have a fair crop. If we have a good corn crop farmers will weather it pretty well. A failure of the corn crop seems worse than a poor wheat crop. I think corn must hurt the country over sixty thousand dollars this season. It would be interesting to know how much this State paid for feed this last winter."

The Michigan Central Annual Excursion to the Sea, via Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains and Portland, will be run this year during June, July and August. Full information regarding dates, routes, etc., will be cheerfully furnished by E. H. Hughes, Michigan Passenger Agent, Detroit, Michigan, who personally conducts the excursions, and offers new attractions and unrivaled accommodations.

Stock Notes.

At the combination Jersey sale, P. C. Kellogg & Co., New York City, last week, 95 head, including young bulls, old cows and calves, averaged \$864. The highest price paid for a female was for Bomba's Daughter, \$5,200, and for a bull, \$4,400, which was paid for Baron of St. Lambert.

Mr. W. J. DEAN, of Hanover, Jackson County, was elected one of the directors of the American Jersey Club at the annual meeting, held in New York May 7th. This is a very judicious selection, and the honors conferred will be meekly worn by Mr. Dean, whose urban manner and smiling countenance makes him as welcome among stock men as flowers in June.

J. Hoon, of Big Rapids, has purchased the Holstein bull Duke of Kent (1756), calving May 25, 1881, bred by E. B. Ward, of Grand Rapids, from stock imported by Smith & Powell of Syracuse, New York. The sire of the Duke of Kent was Uncle Tom (103), dam Mabel (371). The farmers of Mecosta County will find this bull a valuable addition to the dairy stock of that section.

Mr. M. KELLY, of Kelley's Corners, reports the sale of the Shorthorn bull Captain Moore 4th, out of Nell 2d (Vol. 17, p. 13080), by Argyle 2d of Riverside 37478, to K. Kerr & Son, of Somerset, Hillsdale County. Also to Brockway Bros., of Liberty, Jackson County, the bull calf 3d Duke of Columbia, by Argyle 2d of Riverside 37478, out of Red Rope (Vol. 19, p. 14922).

We have received the catalogue of Short-horn cattle to be sold by Pickrel, Thomas & Smith, Harrington, Ill., on Thursday, June 5th, at the residence of Mr. Pickrel. There will be some choice Young Marys with high bred top crosses, Young Phyllises, Renick, Rosses of Sharon, Josephines, Desdemones, Arabellas, Victorias, Duchesses, Lady Harringtons. This herd is noted as furnishing some of the finest show animals ever exhibited in this country, and as the bulls that have been used on the various families are of the best blood known to this breed of cattle, individual merit is well backed up by choice breeding. Send for a catalogue.

THE public sale of Short-horns to be held on the grounds of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, during their spring fair, will take place on Thursday, June 5th, commencing at 10 A. M. It is to be a combination sale, and will embrace forty or fifty head, consisting of choice high bred young bulls, cows and heifers, from the herds of Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Hon. Wm. Back of Hamburg; Seward and Charles of Byron; G. B. Back of Wheatfield, and C. S. Brooks, of Brighton, with possibly a few additional from other herds. The names of the parties are a guarantee that the sale will be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Notes About Wool and Sheep.

Mr. A. T. SNORT, of Coldwater, the owner of the famous Diamond, sends us a report of the shearing of twelve ewe lambs, sired by Diamond, and all he raised the past season. The earliest lamb was dropped April 1st, and the latest May 6th. The twelve averaged 14½ lbs., a very fine showing.

MR. JOHN P. RAY, Secretary of the New York Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, calls attention to an error in the record of the late shearing at Honeoye Falls. Beecher &

Bennett Bros., ram Eldorado was credited with a fleece of 38 lbs. 12 oz.; it should have been 38 lbs. 12 oz.

THE Ovid Union says that wool of the new clip has begun to arrive there, and has sold at 18 to 28c per lb. Potter, Beattie & Co shipped out 2,000 lbs. on May 1st from that place, which was probably the first lot shipped of this year's clip. This looks as if farmers were shearing earlier than usual, and the fleeces ought to be lighter and better conditioned than usual.

in return for a loan of \$300, which he accepted. The generous man had confidence in the man who had been so successful in the latter's discovery of the check.

General.

P. C. Dunning, ex-Governor of Indiana, is in the city.

Charles O'Connor, the eminent lawyer, is in the city.

The shore end of a new cable was laid at the city.

Jacob's factory at Norwalk, Conn., burned last week. Loss \$70,000.

The American Medical Association was in session at Washington last week.

William F. Clogg, the celebrated naturalist, is in the city.

Only five hundred witnesses have as yet been examined in the Cincinnati riot cases.

Adams & Co.'s large glass works at Pittsburg, Pa., burned last week. Loss \$20,000.

A Texas law of 10 to 16 to his father's horse and shotgun, and took to the road as a high-flyer.

At Laredo, Mexico, last week, troops were taken from the bank \$4,000, alleged to be for the government.

Postal service between New England and the Pacific is to be maintained, instead of being suspended as reported.

Sherrin, Williams & Co.'s paint and varnish works at Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss \$30,000.

A gun, 30 feet long, weighing 215,000 lbs., was cast at the Boston Iron Works.

Ballard & Ballard, proprietors of large flour mills at Louisville, have made an assignment.

Prof. S. D. Gross, an eminent Philadelphia oculist, is dead, and his remains were last week cremated at the De Moine Crematory.

Wm. Missey, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, was arrested last week charged with embezzling \$17,000 by false checks.

Two witnesses in the Hill-Sharon divorce case admitted that their evidence, which was to prove the alleged marriage, was perjured.

Alfred Sheldon, of Kansas City, agent for the Blue Springs Milling Company, left for the city last week, leaving \$30,000 in his account.

There are labor troubles at Quincy, Ill., between union and non-union millers, and several non-union men have been badly hurt by the strikers.

The steamer City of Portland struck a ledge of rock off the coast of Maine on the 8th, and was wrecked. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Lorillard's tobacco manufactory at Jersey City employs 3,000 men. The company are now fitting up a library containing 10,000 volumes for the use of the employees.

John Edward Ward, had a case of small-pox, and the disease has been very generally spread through the ignorance of attending physicians, who pronounced it German measles.

A train on the Wabash road was derailed near Decatur, Ill., on the 7th and 30 of the passengers were injured. All save twelve were able to proceed on their journey.

Eugene G. Woodward, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, of Philadelphia, let that city last week, leaving a shortage in his account as reported of \$10,000.

S. S. Fish, city official of Toledo, was arrested last week charged with having having falsified his warrants. He had borne an excellent character for integrity and honesty before.

H. N. Adams, assistant superintendent of the Government Canal Works at Louisville, was killed on the 7th by getting caught between the roof of a wharf boat and the dock.

W. D. Hardin, ex-sheriff of Crittenden County, Mo., was also killed by James Murray, who was also wounded, last week. Hardin was a desperado, who had killed several men.

Samuel Clark and family, of Hamilton, Ont., were attacked last Friday night by a brother of Mrs. Clark's, who shot Clark and a little daughter, neither fatally. The brother is being held for trial.

A bill was introduced into the Senate last week to place Grant on the retired list, with full rank and pay of General. This is done because of Grant's loss of property by the failure of Grant & Ward.

Last week, John B. Franklin, a white man, was arrested in the city, charged with having falsified his warrants. He had borne an excellent character for integrity and honesty before.

During a largely attended meeting in the city last week, the foundation gave way and the church fell to the ground. The burning lamps set fire to the ruins and two women were burned to death.

The "fat woman" of St. Thomas, Ont., Miss Loma, who weighs 315 lbs., attempted to jump herself from a door with her handkerchief. Naturally enough the handkerchief broke and she fell to the ground.

Ten tramps got into a fight among themselves at Matton, Ill., last week, and when the police attempted to stop them a free-for-all was indulged in, in which the police were killed. The tramps were badly injured and were captured.

J. E. O'Callaghan, brother of the O'Callaghans who escaped from the Sandwich jail by murdering the jailer, threw himself in front of a train on the Grand trunk road at Hamilton, Ont., last week, and was instantly killed. His head being severed from the body.

Francis Lewis, the old man who was brought to the city for a Dominion government bond, was called at the city last week. The magistrate declared his bail forfeited, but he was afterwards found in his room, dead. His friends claim he died of a heart attack.

An old miner has been examining the gold dust and rock taken from the Oneto (Mimosa) gold mine. He finds no gold in the rock, and he is sure that the mine is a hoax.

Benjamin, Vt., enjoys the enviable distinction of having the largest dealer in the world in spruce gum. He sells 12,000 lbs. annually. The largest part of this supply is sold to the lumbermen of the United States.

Collectors go into the woods and remain until they have secured 100 lbs. Boston takes the largest quantity of any city in the United States.

The firm of Grant & Ward, New York brokers and bankers, has failed. Fred and Jesse Grant, sons of Gen. U. S. Grant, are the men involved. The gross liabilities are not less than \$1,000,000. It is rumored that the firm was in the hands of the receiver.

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more's property, near Claremont, is dying from a beating by Fenians.

Ten women were blown to pieces and two others wounded by an explosion of dynamite at Noble's factory, Ayrshire, Scotland.

The bill permitting the marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the English House of Commons by a vote of 338 to 127.

Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, died at Paris last week, 75 years of age. He had amassed a large fortune by the practice of law in London, England.

Bismarck last week declared that the government had determined that the measures contained in the anti-socialist bill shall pass, and that if the Reichstag reject the bill its dissolution will follow.

At the meeting of the Missionary Society at the Exeter Hall, London, the statement that the English people were ashamed that Gen. Gordon had been left in Egypt without support was cheered by 3,000 people, who rose to their feet.

"Messrs. F. W. Kinsman & Co. Gents:—I have sold your Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm over my counter for nine years; and I must say that, during an experience of 36 years in the drug business, I have never sold anything for coughs, colds, etc., that has given such universal satisfaction as Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm. I recommend it above all others."

Yours truly,
S. CHICHESTER,
357 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adams & Co.'s large glass works at Pittsburg, Pa., burned last week. Loss \$20,000.

A Texas law of 10 to 16 to his father's horse and shotgun, and took to the road as a high-flyer.

At Laredo, Mexico, last week, troops were taken from the bank \$4,000, alleged to be for the government.

Postal service between New England and the Pacific is to be maintained, instead of being suspended as reported.

Sherrin, Williams & Co.'s paint and varnish works at Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss \$30,000.

A gun, 30 feet long, weighing 215,000 lbs., was cast at the Boston Iron Works.

Ballard & Ballard, proprietors of large flour mills at Louisville, have made an assignment.

Prof. S. D. Gross, an eminent Philadelphia oculist, is dead, and his remains were last week cremated at the De Moine Crematory.

Wm. Missey, paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, was arrested last week charged with embezzling \$17,000 by false checks.

Two witnesses in the Hill-Sharon divorce case admitted that their evidence, which was to prove the alleged marriage, was perjured.

Alfred Sheldon, of Kansas City, agent for the Blue Springs Milling Company, left for the city last week, leaving \$30,000 in his account.

There are labor troubles at Quincy, Ill., between union and non-union millers, and several non-union men have been badly hurt by the strikers.

The steamer City of Portland struck a ledge of rock off the coast of Maine on the 8th, and was wrecked. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Lorillard's tobacco manufactory at Jersey City employs 3,000 men. The company are now fitting up a library containing 10,000 volumes for the use of the employees.

John Edward Ward, had a case of small-pox, and the disease has been very generally spread through the ignorance of attending physicians, who pronounced it German measles.

A train on the Wabash road was derailed near Decatur, Ill., on the 7th and 30 of the passengers were injured. All save twelve were able to proceed on their journey.

Eugene G. Woodward, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, of Philadelphia, let that city last week, leaving a shortage in his account as reported of \$10,000.

S. S. Fish, city official of Toledo, was arrested last week charged with having falsified his warrants. He had borne an excellent character for integrity and honesty before.

H. N. Adams, assistant superintendent of the Government Canal Works at Louisville, was killed on the 7th by getting caught between the roof of a wharf boat and the dock.

W. D. Hardin, ex-sheriff of Crittenden County, Mo., was also killed by James Murray, who was also wounded, last week. Hardin was a desperado, who had killed several men.

Samuel Clark and family, of Hamilton, Ont., were attacked last Friday night by a brother of Mrs. Clark's, who shot Clark and a little daughter, neither fatally. The brother is being held for trial.

A bill was introduced into the Senate last week to place Grant on the retired list, with full rank and pay of General. This is done because of Grant's loss of property by the failure of Grant & Ward.

Last week, John B. Franklin, a white man, was arrested in the city, charged with having falsified his warrants. He had borne an excellent character for integrity and honesty before.

During a largely attended meeting in the city last week, the foundation gave way and the church fell to the ground. The burning lamps set fire to the ruins and two women were burned to death.

The "fat woman" of St. Thomas, Ont., Miss Loma, who weighs 315 lbs., attempted to jump herself from a door with her handkerchief. Naturally enough the handkerchief broke and she fell to the ground.

Ten tramps got into a fight among themselves at Matton, Ill., last week, and when the police attempted to stop them a free-for-all was indulged in, in which the police were killed. The tramps were badly injured and were captured.

J. E. O'Callaghan, brother of the O'Callaghans who escaped from the Sandwich jail by murdering the jailer, threw himself in front of a train on the Grand trunk road at Hamilton, Ont., last week, and was instantly killed. His head being severed from the body.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1884. STALLIONS. 1884.

Poetry.

SHE AND I.

And I said, "She is dead, I could not brook
Again on that marvelous face to look."
But they took my hand and they let me in,
And left me alone with my nearest kin.
Once again alone in that silent place,
My beautiful dead and I, face to face.
And I could not speak, and I could not stir,
But I stood and with love I looked on her.
With love and with rapture, and strange surprise
I looked on the lips and the close-shut eyes;
On the perfect rest, and the calm content,
And the happiness there in her features blent;
And the thin, white hands that had wrought so
much,
Now nerveless to kisses or fevered touch.
My beautiful dead who had known the strife,
The pain, and the sorrow, that we call life:
Who had never faltered beneath her cross,
Nor murmured when loss followed swift on loss;
And the smile that sweetened her lips alive
Lay light on her blessed mortal day.
I smoothed from her hair a silver thread,
And I wept, but I could not think her dead.
I felt, with a wonder too deep for speech,
She could tell what only the angels teach.
And ever her mouth I leaned my ear,
Lest there might be something I should not hear.
Then out from the silence between us stole
A message that reached to my inmost soul:
"Why weep you to-day who have wept before?
That the road was long to me, journey o'er?"
"Why mourn that my lips can answer not
When anguish and sorrow are both forgot?"
"Behold, all my life I have longed for rest—
Yes, even when I held you upon my breast."
And now that I lie in a breathless sleep,
Instead of rejoicing you sigh and weep.
"My dearest, I know that you would not break,
If you could, my slumber and have me wake;
For though life was full of the things that bless,
I have never till now known happiness."
Then I dried my tears, and with lifted head
I left my mother, my beautiful dead.

—James Berry Bessel.

AN ARMY OF THE WEST.

One bright September day I rode
Through prairie sweeps horizon-broad.
And saw a host a million strong
Drawn up in columns dense and long.
All ranks tasselled and beplumed,
No bugle blew, no cannon boomed.
No orders rang along the lines
But whippers, as in woods of pines.
They stood erect in bright array
And filled the splendid eye of day.
Nine English miles from front to flank;
Nine English miles from wing to wing;
And as I flew from rank to rank
They came about with stately swing.
What hosts are these that lay—the sword?
And quick returned the answering word:
"One Standing Army of the Lord!"
The emerald regiments of corn
At reveille salute the morn!"

—B. F. Taylor.

ALONE.

A lovely violet in a wilderness,
That yearns to spread its fragrant loveliness,
And charm rank weeds to tender sympathy,
But panting dies unheard in one long sigh.
A lingering longing spark in some dead fire,
That burns its heart to rouse the lifeless ash;
A teardrop quivering on cruel lashes,
One tender chord upon a broken lyre.
A ray of sunlight on a storm-filled day,
That woe the sullen clouds with soft warm
kisses;
A human soul that soars alone too high,
Seeking yet finding not the love it misses.

Miscellaneous.

THE BISHOP'S SIN.

As the bishop's conduct has been the subject of considerable comment, it becomes a kind of duty to give the true account of the whole matter.

As everybody knows, the Right Reverend Everton and Tauphie was a very broad churchman. Had he not boldly opposed the Tractarian movement in his Oxford days? Did he not recently extend the episcopal axis to Major the City-Road Devil-dog, when that converted reprobate pitched his tent within the very shadow of the palace, and preached eternal damnation in the choicest Cockney? Indeed, the Bishop had been known to smile on Mr. Spurgeon, and beam benevolently upon metropolitan Moodies and suburban Sankies. The curates of his diocese were not interdicted from cricket nor his rectors from lawn tennis; and I am not in a position to contradict the rumor that the Bishop has been known to cut in to a rubber for "silver three pennies," and in the shadow of a stage box once saw Mr. Irving play Shylock.

Indeed, when Julian, his only son, was at Eton, his father rejoiced more than his winning the public school rackets than in his carrying off the Prince Consort's prize for foreign languages; and when up at Oriel he found his way into the eight the Bishop's joy was so great as to be at moments positively undignified. He liked his son to be in the best set in town; he cheerfully paid entrances and subscriptions to various clubs, the names of which were certainly unfamiliar to him, but which Julian assured him were "necessaries" even for a Bishop's infant. A rich and honorable alliance for Julian began to be a very definite object in the episcopal eye, and consequently he highly approved of Julian's country-house visits; his cheery letters, containing catalogues of the notabilities with whom he had dined or shot or played charades were balm to his soul; and at breakfast, over an account of the previous evening's dinner and dance, the sacerdotal spirits sensibly revived. Nominally Julian was going to the bar, and duly ate dinners, or rather sulked in dignified silence at the Middle Temple six o'clock mess in full evening dress, and refused the proffered joint on the ground that he never ate boiled mutton in the afternoon. Naturally enough this statement irritated his poor brethren, especially as it was Julian's word to bolt to the Orleans for dinner the moment grace was said.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will be understood that the Bishop was rather hurt when it came to his ears that his son had been frequently seen at Mrs. Gideon

Blewsky's "small and earlies" in Cocker-ton Crescent, Bayswater, and had subsequently been observed at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, apparently enwrapped in the strains of a Spohr quartet, in company with a pretty little girl known to all Bayswater as Kitty Blewsky. When finally Miss Crabble told him that the pair had been noticed shopping at Whiteley's he could stand it no longer.

"It won't do, my boy," said the Bishop one day. "She may be all you say—probably, is but then you know Blewsky is a solicitor—attorneys we used to call them—and a Dissenter, and I don't like it; besides, the Crabblies talk about it so."

"My dear father," said Julian somewhat hotly, "Miss Crabble is a member of the Browning Society and an Esoteric Buddhist, and all the rest of it; but she's a frowsy old gossip for all that, and Miss Blewsky is a charming natural girl, and worth fifty of Crabble, and—"

The Bishop looked aghast.

"Besides, you know, going to the bar one must make friends with solicitors, and her father has lots of work to give a fellow."

Even the professional plea didn't soften the Bishop; and he wrinkled his brow and his apron—both usually smooth—as he said indignantly, taking his bedroom candle, "Preposterous! perfectly monstrous! I'm ashamed of you!"

Why Julian rushed up stairs after his father had retired, put on a fresh tie and dashed into a hansom, I don't quite know, but in a quarter of an hour he was laughing with Kitty Blewsky. Dear little Kitty—rattle, maidenly and witching—looked up with frank delight in her lover's eyes (for of course it is no secret now that they were lovers at this time), and flushed as she listened to Julian's somewhat irreverent account of his recent interview.

"You do believe me, Kitty?" he pleaded; and she looked grave and said nothing; but she certainly danced with him. And all Cocker-ton Crescent chuckled over it; a young person in book muslin and a pink sash sang, "Oh that we two were Maying," with evident meaning, between the pinks; and Julian sat next to Kitty at the sit-down supper, and pulled crackers with her, and carved a game pie; there was no fessence about Cocker-ton Crescent, I assure you.

Miss Esoteric Buddhist Crabble told the Bishop all about it, and there is no doubt the Right Reverend Everton and Tauphie was very cross. There was a stormy interview; so far the paragraphs that appeared in the weekly journals were quite accurate. But it is quite false (as I am instructed) to say that Julian literally cut the episcopal apron strings with a carving knife. Still, I admit the interview, and I also am bound to acknowledge its stormy character.

The succeeding week was a fierce one for everybody concerned. The Bishop roundly slated three rectors and a dean, and sacked a new curate who had presumed to adopt a sou'-sou'-western position during collection; Julian had a bad week at Sandown, naturally enough, for he only backed horses whose names began with K; Miss Crabble read a paper on "Historic Feminine Sinners" before the Notting Hill Debating Society; and Kitty cried. These events are now matters of history.

The subject came up again, and this time the Bishop was volcanic. "Marry her! dare to dream of marrying her, and you may go and play lawn-tennis with Tom Hughes in New Rugby for a summer, and starve for the rest of your life. I won't send you to the bar; I'll cry down your credit—O Julian! you—you—Apostate."

It was the only word the Bishop could think of at the moment, and it fitted remarkably well. But the Apostate was very quiet indeed, this time—meekly seemed to acquiesce in his father's views; and then, to the Bishop's bewilderment, threw over all engagements, refused all invitations, and settled down soberly and discreetly to work in Mr. Meeson Welby's chambers, with whom he was reading. Home to dinner punctually every evening; talked little politics or a sensational trial with the old gentleman; but after his coffee promptly betook himself to his "Storey," his "Taylor," his "Broom," and his brand new copy of the "Reports." Julian meant to be a barrister, and, oddly enough, evidently meant to learn law before, instead of subsequent to, his being called, which shows what a very original young man he was.

It was perplexing. Julian the Apostate had recanted his social heresy so thoroughly that the Bishop was suspicious. The man worked, no doubt of it, and would have nothing to say to the cloud of white cards that settled all over the mirror in his study like a flock of butterflies. He was seemingly happy; and the whole thing was perfectly amazing.

I grieve to say that his lordship became kind of amateur detective; he watched every letter that arrived; he called on Meeson Welby, and found that his son was his most punctual and most industrious pupil.

"I assure you, my Lord Bishop," said that distinguished advocate, "he knows a vast deal of practical law, and has the making of a very excellent 'devil' in him." The explanation was startling, but very gratifying when properly explained. Still, there the matter was: Julian the Merry had become Julian the Mysterious, and there was no clew to it all.

One memorable evening the bishop, having finished the sketch of a charge (I mean, of course, such a charge as would be produced by Bishop Butler, not Mrs. Butler), sat in his study, brooding over it all. He was "doing his best for his boy," he kept repeating to himself; but his spiritual wrestlings were disturbed some way, and between him and the fire there came at moments a glimpse of a certain wistful little face he had once seen with Julian in the park, and a photograph of which said little face hung framed in old-gold plush beside Julian's bed. His lordship's musings were interrupted by the sound of his son's quick step on the stairs, and then his voice.

"All right, Pollard, I'm just running out to post a letter; I'll be back to dress in five minutes."

"You can post it here, Master Julian," said the voice of the old retainer, the Bishop's butler; "I'm taking his lordship's letters presently."

"Quite sure it will go all right, Pollard? Very well, then." There was a metallic "flap" as the letter was dropped into the big oak pillar-box that stood in the hall, and then Julian ran back to his study.

A letter? To whom? Why wish to post it himself? And then I fear some little demon had the audacity to whisper in the Bishop's ear, for that good man was disquieted, and rose from his chair. The room seemed hot, so he opened the door. The hall looked cool so he walked into it. There was no one there. Like Eugene Aram, he "took three hasty strides," and then stopped opposite the oak pillar-box, of which he and Pollard had duplicate keys.

"After all, there can be no harm in this seeing to whom he is writing; it might be some vile money-lender; and besides," added the Bishop to himself, "I may possibly have misdirected some of my own letters." Still he paused, and the little demon kept whispering: "Take it out! take it out!" Finally, with a quick beating heart, the Bishop opened the box. Was that a noise! No, only the parrot. "Hate parrots," he thought, as he peeped in. Yes, there it was, right on the top of the pile, addressed in Julian's big good-natured sort of a scrawl. Feeling very like a fraudulent bank secretary borrowing securities from the "strong-room," but still urging on his conscience that he was "doing it for the best," the Bishop put the letter in his pocket, slammed the door of the box, and retreated with his prize to his study, just in time to hear Pollard panting up from the regions below to send the post off. Would that old servant discover the loss? Should he rush out and restore it? No, he would be firm; it was "for the best."

The letter was addressed to
Miss Kitty Blewsky,
214, Cocker-ton Crescent,
Bayswater.

Corresponding with her secretly! Monstrous! It must be stopped at once. His fingers played with the envelope as he held it up between him and the fire. "No, no, can't do that; wouldn't be honest," said the Bishop sternly; and having comforted himself with the reflection, he looked up the letter in his drawer, and then the dressing bell rang.

Julian was very pleasant and bright that day at dinner. He told his father old Oxford stories, insisted on pledging him in the old '47, and when he ran off to read (he never went to the theatre now), he dropped the drawing-room and ran his fingers lightly over the keys of the Erard. The Bishop heard the music as he sat, brooding and melancholy and remorseful, in the room below; for all that he hardened his heart like Pharaoh, and would not let the letter go, because "it was for the best"—a bit of jesuitical casuistry that he nevertheless derived but small comfort from. It required much more Pharaoh-like fineness to endure Julian's first anxiety, and then disappointed, face, when the early post next morning, and several successive posts for the next two days, failed to bring him something he evidently looked for. The inquiry: "Anything for me, father?" and the invariable answer: "Nothing, Julian," became a little tragedy, in which the Bishop felt he was cast for "first murderer," and he was by no means easy in the part.

The piano was never opened now, and Julian stuck to his work quietly and pluckily. At last he was duly "called," and won the £100 prize given by his Inn for an essay upon "Probate and Divorce as practiced by the Early Aryan Races." He never slackened work for a moment, but went to court every day, and still preserved the same quiet mysterious manner that so baffled and worried the Bishop. His fun seemed to have all evaporated, and in its place he had a purpose. His father had a bad time of it—passed sleepless nights, and even went so far as to read the essay on Probate and Divorce. Once he suggested in playful fashion to Julian that "now that he was on the high-road to the woolstack it was time for him to look about and settle; but he only elicited a rather solemn, "Don't let's talk of that subject, father," and felt snubbed.

It was clear to the Bishop that he had succeeded in alienating Julian's affection for Kitty; but he certainly never meant to make a confirmed misogynist and a bigoted bachelor of him, and this was seeming-ly what had happened, for dancing Bel-gravia knew him no more.

It was precisely at 9.45 on the evening that has been so much talked of that the Bishop was strolling home after attending the long-conferred question concerning Archidiaconal Functions. He had once been an archdeacon himself, and he sympathized with the rather vague position of the Very Reverends, and he was really rather pleased with the resolution he had proposed making gaiters and broad brims obligatory on them as a class, although dear old Sawdust and Bran (a brother bishop) had so stoutly opposed it on the ground that it would lead to aprons. It is right to mention this, as it accounts for the Bishop's preoccupied manner that evening.

Passing up that pleasant little segment of a circle that is called Dean street, the Bishop noticed a carriage whirling rapidly westward. A glance at the lights passed by showed him a glimpse of a pale, and young face, with a square line of stiff linen cutting across the brow, round which fell the black folds of a nun's veil; the dress was that of a *religieuse* of some order.

The Bishop was thunderstruck. It was Kitty Blewsky, poor little Kitty, and in that dress! The thought flashed quick upon him, of course she was going to a convent—immuring her young life within the fatal walls, sinking all her love and all Julian's hopes in the dead vows, sacrificed in those mysterious Anglican sisterhoods, against which he had so often inveighed, renouncing—

"I renounce the devil and all his works!" exclaimed the Right Reverend Lord of Everton and Tauphie, interrupting his own thoughts; and then, to the astonishment of Sam Snappers, who was passing at the time (and who, I firmly believe, wrote all the stupid paragraphs about it), the Bishop dashed down after the retreating carriage, with apron flying, mud splattering, and small boys cheering him. John Gilpin's ride was a crawling, Lord Mayor's Show compared to the

episcopal hundred yards, quite the best (ecclesiastically) on record. He didn't care "flap" as the letter was dropped into the big oak pillar-box that stood in the hall, and then Julian ran back to his study.

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THE TALE OF AN UMBRELLA.

BY C. D. CARDINAL.

"Can that be Annie Shepherd?" The speaker half rose to his feet and looked eagerly out of the window. The expression that settled upon his face left no doubt that it was Miss Shepherd.

"She has less common sense than any woman I ever knew," he said, with impatience.

Such a rain as it was! Nowhere can more triumphant deluges come out of high skies than in the Traverse region. The bucketful that were poured into great swashing sheets, came from such an altitude that one's breath was fairly dashed out of one's body if caught in a sudden gust round a corner.

Summering! Pleasuring! And here at Harbor Springs it was cold as Siberia. A north wind that had come over all the ice of the poles had met a tremendous thundergust from the equator, and the two together were having it out. And, of course, as a part of an idle man's luck, this contest must occur on the very day he had set to take Miss Shepherd with him to a romantic dell he had discovered somewhere in the neighborhood.

"Is it possible?" he exclaimed again, as he worried about in his chair, evidently too much nettled with disgust to be able to keep still.

Now, Mr. Manchester had been hard hit. He, a typical Chicagoan—blonde, of course, rotund, mediumly built, not very young—had been so well greaved, so armed cap-a-pie, as it were, that the hit had literally stunned him, and everybody else, with surprise.

Seated in the comfortable hotel office, he had done nothing all this day but watch through the streaming windows the pelted and drenched street. The bulk of the tourist guests had gone on a steam excursion to Mackinac the night before.

He had been invited to join this party to the island, but after the adroit discovery that Annie Shepherd had declined going, he also had declined. His reasons for so doing were patent to every one but himself.

Then had followed that little episode of his invitation to her to join him in a walk next day. This had been hastily whispered in the hall on parting at night, and accepted with a nod and a smile. It was to be to a wood near by, where a free, clear spring gushed and roared down a black-earthen declivity. It was one of the dampest, mossiest spots in the whole region. He had once found a bear's fresh track on the moss, and had christened it therefore "Board of Trade Glen."

But the rain had put a provoking stop to this plan. And Miss Shepherd had capped the peak of his disgust by pleading "headache" as a reason for keeping out of sight all day, he having called very early in the forenoon.

Yet there she went, or his eyes had lost their cunning. It is true there was a lull in the rain, but none in the wind. And with a headache, what could tempt her out? Too ill to see him, and yet well enough to brave this tempest!

She went down the steps, clad in a gossamer, and with her umbrella up—an umbrella big enough for two. She must have had the limbs of an Atlanta to move with such equable grace and strength, for the wind tried its wickedest to puff out that ugly, ulster-shaped thing, and to make her fine, slender outline look fat.

He caught a glimpse of a good, stout boot, seeming all the daintier for its stoutness. And watching and mentally taking in all the fine points, he kept up a scattering fire of ejaculation: "She'll get her death-cold." "Was there ever such an unreasonable, unprognosticable creature as she!"

She disappeared, fluttering like a loose-sailed pirate-craft round the corner. He knew just about her course when he saw her turn to the right and bend herself to meet the blast, which was directly in her face.

He rallied his senses as he lost sight of her. Bang into his chair went the book he had not even pretended to read; up the stairs, two steps at a time, he sprang, and presently returned arrayed in Edinburgh great-coat, and leisurely puffing a newly lighted cigar.

A good observer would have noted an hour before that the weather was likely to clear. There was a pale, yellow streak in the north, and a tendency to lift and take flight on the part of the clouds. These signs were at the bottom of Miss Shepherd's venture, but Mr. Manchester's perceptions had been too long dulled by his native smokes for him to have detected the imminent change.

Consequently he was greatly astonished when, upon stepping along the veranda and spreading his umbrella, he found the rain had entirely ceased. As his friends well knew, foremost among the things he hated—there was a long list of forebodings—was an umbrella. So finding that he did not need one, he recklessly set his down in the rack in the hall and sauntered indifferently out.

He did not directly follow Miss Shepherd's route, but struck off into a street that was sure to intercept her. After much restjudging of hat and coat, he finally settled down to genuine hard work in meeting and resisting the wind.

It was a gusty gale. It smelled of the white caps that were tearing along the shore, and of the Norway pines, black with wet but unrumpled, that clothed the land.

He gave up his cigar at once as impracticable, and flung it away. He was in sight of his will-o'-the-wisp, for she, not offering as great a bulk of resistance as himself, had not got on famously against the opposing force.

She had shut up her umbrella, but as she could not keep her gossamer within any decorous limits, she looked very much like a pedestrian balloon, and Manchester laughed to himself at the way the elements dared to trifle with her grace. A little refrain burst out in his head.

I should call her—I should name her,
Hamadryad of the-Cauchouche.

It was indignant as to rhyme or measure, but utilitarian as to quality, as befitted a commercial man.

Now he put forth his muscle. He left off walking—he strode. She was flapping along the beach in advance with a streaming blue veil out for a pennon. But she did keep her feet admirably. Diana couldn't have done better if she had been forced into petticoats.

Still he gained upon her sensibly. He found superabundant zest in something. Ozone? Lung expansion? Or was it the tantalizing, never-twice-alike woman who eluded while she led—the woman with "less common sense than any he had ever known?"

Zest there was, at any rate, that brought a ruddy color to his face and cleared away the discontent of the morning from his spirits.

He had quite overtaken her before she knew of the pursuit.

"Let me carry that umbrella," he said, without preface.

"If you please—it holds several pounds of water, and I am tired of it."

"I did not start till the rain was over"—an accent of self-righteous complacency on the personal pronoun.

"I was out just in time for the final dash," and she delivered over to him her water-soaked burden.

He shook it out, refolded it, twisted it into as close compass as possible, buttoned it, and then used it as a cane.

"Is this the way to Board of Trade Glen?" she asked, with mischievous glance.

"Quite the opposite—entirely opposite. But—shall we go there?" halting and half eager to carry out his first purpose.

"Oh, no. I think I prefer the open beach. It would be like a stroll under a street-sprinkler to walk in the woods now."

"How is the headache, Miss Shepherd?" moving along gravely after this rebuff.

A sudden exclamation swept over her face that looked to him like guilt.

He directly felt a suspicion, half angry, half helpless, that he had been put off all day from seeing her by a mere hackneyed plea—a sort of feminine professional escape.

Before she could answer, he added: "Oh, it has served its purpose, probably, and died, like any other ephemera."

To have him crabbled usually amused Miss Shepherd; to have him ironically froze her into indifference; but this direct assumption that she had been shamming gave her an unwelcome sense of pain.

The truth was, she had waked in the morning with the headache, and sent him a message to that effect when he had desired to see her at an unreasonably early hour. But it had passed off, and she had quite forgotten that it had ever been.

"Do you think that a headache is a part of my stock in trade?" she asked, with a high color.

"Oh, no! forgive me; of course I don't. If I did think that, it would be to class you with all other women in that particular. And in no particular are you like any other woman."

That was making amends with a vengeance. Silence followed the speech.

"Isn't this too much effort for you, Miss Shepherd—this battle with the wind?" after a pause.

"Oh, no; I like it."

"But if you were to take my arm I am sure that it would steady you until we get in the lee of that wood; then it will be very much easier."

"I do very well alone, thank you."

"H'm-m"

"Is this a favorite promenade, Miss Shepherd? I should think it might be fine exercise to walk here when the sand is deep and dry. It must come over one's shoe-tops, and is as unstable as—woman's temper."

"Is that your strongest simile, Mr. Manchester?"

"I do not think of anything at present that would strengthen it."

"I do walk here frequently. Now and then I meet a stray Indian woman. You have noticed the grace of these squaws? It comes from their preference for the sand as a promenade. But they generally carry a basket of fish or a papoose on their shoulders, to effect a proper balance."

"They are hideous. They don't walk—they plough."

"Try the beach some day yourself, Mr. Manchester, and see how easy it is to be graceful."

"It is easy now, at least," he said, significantly glancing at her, really brimming over with compliment, and anxious to get below the tart crust of her mood, into the lurking places of her sweetest humor.

She ignored him.

She halted now, tracing the faint ridges in the sand, where each outgoing wave left the record of its journey.

"They are all aspiring," she said; "but one washes out the trace of the other, with just as little mercy as men show to the wave of their fellow men."

"If the shore lines were always the same, this fresh, buoyant lake would be a stagnant pool. We should all die of it. Better the stirring and rubbing out than the standing still. Aren't the new wave-marks as graceful as the old?"

"Perhaps."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Cull to George Moore, dated November 18, 1880, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in ber A. D. 1880, on the 30th day of November, at the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, by which mortgage there is claimed to be due dollars and sixty cents (\$670 00), and by seven years interest thereon, and in equity having been instituted to recover the same, and notice being duly served on any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House of the County of Wayne in the City of Detroit, in front of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, said City Hall being between the Michigan Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in the premises described in said mortgage, higher bidder, thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of principal and interest due thereon, together with the costs and expenses allowed thereon, the premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, north of Wayne, Second-Sixth Streets, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lying nine acres of land off the north side of the southeast quarter (¼) of section 17th of range 10th in township 20th of section 17th of range 10th east.

Detroit, April 19th, 1884.
EDWARD MINOUCH, Mortgagee,
George Moore, Mortgagor.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Oliver E. Turk to George B. Berdan, bearing date the first day of January, 1880 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in ber A. D. 1880, page 630, on the first day of January, A. D. 1880, which mortgage was afterwards assigned to Charles H. Cadby, who was undersigned, Charles H. Cadby, by assignment made on September 21st, 1883, and recorded in said Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in ber A. D. 1883, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1883, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage is hereby put in force, and the sum of sixty-five dollars and seventeen cents is claimed to be due said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the said interest, and the balance of interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 1st day of January, 1880, until become due thereon. No suit or proceedings have heretofore been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage, and notice is therefore hereby given that the same will therefore be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, except those parcels of land situated in the village of Wayne, in the towns of Nankin, Wayne County, Michigan, to-wit: Sections fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) according to the

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of the Circuit Court of Wayne and State of Michigan, to me directed and commanded, I, JENNIE CROWTON, Sheriff and teneaments of the Michigan Canning and Preserving Company, I did on the 29th day of February, A.D. 1884, levy and take possession of the real estate and interest of the said, the Michigan Canning and Preserving Company in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered thirty-nine (39), and the east half lot one hundred and twenty-one (121) of the Detroit Arsenal Tract, containing four acres and six tenths (4.60) each, being the same premises conveyed by John Atkinson and wife by deed dated April 29th, 1883, and recorded in the Register's office in said County on page 293, together with the building thereon consisting of boiler, machinery, shafting, elevator, tank, vat and other appurtenances, all of which I am now holding thereunto, after having taken to the highest bidder at public auction or vendue the eastern front door of the Detroit City Hall (that being the building where said premises are held) on the twelfth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated April 3d, 1884.
CHARLES H. CADY,
Assignee of Mortgage.
CUTLER & WATSON, ATTORNEYS FOR ASSIGNEE.

HENRY A. HARRIS,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
A Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Wayne County, Michigan, under the will of the estate of Jessie Crowton, deceased, I shall sell at public sale, to-wit: On Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, the west front door of the City Hall in the city of Detroit, and the real estate of said deceased in the following described lots, to-wit: Lot numbered nineteen (19) of Phillips' subdivision of the west half of section 36 of township 37 north, range 22 west, and acre tract, so-called, according to the plat thereof recorded in the Register's office in said County of Wayne, and also two tracts of land, to-wit: Dredges (22-100) acres from the south side of lot number five (5) and six (6) of said subdivision, and the lot numbered 10 of the subdivision of Hamtramck, County of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Dated April 3rd, 1884.
JENNIE CROWTON,
SHERIFF.

Administratrix of the estate of
JESSE CROWTUN, Deceased.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Attorneys for Administratrix. a5-6

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. At a session of said court held at Detroit on the eighth day of April, 1884. Present, Honorable John J. Speed, Circuit Judge. John C. Williams

It satisfactorily appearing to the Court, upon the affidavit of William F. Atkinson, that John Seeley, the above defendant, resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Florida. On motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, solicitors for complainant, the Court ordered that John Seeley appear and answer the bill of complaint filed herein on or before August 9th, 1884, that said order be published in the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper printed in said County, for six successive weeks, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from this date.

Dated April 8th, 1884.

JOHN J. SPEED, Circuit Judge.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Solicitors for Complainant. a15-7

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. At a session of said court held at Detroit on the eighth day of April, 1884. Present, Honorable John J. Speed, Circuit Judge. John C. Williams vs. John Seeley. No. 7841.

It satisfactorily appearing to the court upon the affidavit of William F. Atkinson that John Seeley, the above defendant, resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Florida. On motion of Atkinson & Atkinson, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that said John Seeley appear and answer the bill of complaint filed herein on or before August 9th, 1884, that said order be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed in said County, for six successive weeks, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from this date.

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Dated April 8th, 1894.
JOHN J. SPRED, Circuit Judge.
ATKINSON & ATKINSON,
Solicitors for Complainant.

15-71

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IRON
Tonic**

THE ONLY TRUE

will purify the **BLOOD**, regulate the **LIVER and KIDNEYS**, and REMOVE THE EXHAUSTION and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Girded Pleading are immediately cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new forces. Enriches the mind and supplies the brain power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in **DR. HART'S IRON TONIC** a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion and restores the vitality and tone to the popularity of the original. Do not expect-
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101-103, No. 10, for our "DEAR MAM,"
Full of Storage and Useful Information, free.

(Continued from first page)

ones are with calves by side by such noted sires as Geneva Wild Eyes 8887, Barrington Duke 24 37823, Duke of Crow Farm 38323, and Commander-in-Chief 47714. We have mentioned or given the pedigrees of but a few of this herd, only enough to convince any breeder that it is one of merit. And as we take a parting look at them we see the sunshine reflected from their majestic forms and sleek red and roan coats, and wish we might find their equals in every barnyard or pasture field in the State. On this farm sheep are a specialty, the flock being a large well bred one, and all registered, the breeding ewes being of Moore and Stickney stock. They are well up in standard and style, and the rams used last fall were Star Bismarck, J. Stickney 178 and Capt. Moore 485. For richness of stock, location, completeness of buildings and surroundings, with such fine array of stock in Shorthorns and Merinos, we challenge the State for the equal to this farm.

From it we were driven by Mr. Boyden to the two farms of G. W. & H. T. Phelps, who own the Northern Washtenaw Herd of pure bred Shorthorns, they living in the town of Webster, but postoffice address Dexter, Mich. The farm comprises 265 acres of rich rolling land (with good buildings), owned one-half by each and the herd of cattle jointly. For 15 years these brothers have been intensely engaged in such breeding, and have acquired a good reputation as breeders, and have been more than successful in winning prizes during the last few years at the State fairs. The first bull of note used by them was the 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16829, who was bred by Wm. Curtis & Sons, of Addison, Mich. He was got by J. E. B. Stuart 6900, out of Ella 11th, by Llewellyn 6956, tracing to Ella, by imp. Challenger 384 and imp. Flora, by Son of Comet 1552. The second one of note used was 21st Duke of Hillsdale, Vol. 15 A. H. B., bred by same parties and got by Duke of Wilken 14130, out of Duchess of Hillsdale 4th, by J. E. B. Stuart 6900, tracing to imp. Young Mary, by Jupiter (2170). The third one used was Lord Compton 46471. Grand Duke of Flat Creek, now one year old, is to do the honors for a while. He is a right good one (from his breeding), being got by Barrington Duke 3rd, dam Lillie Belle Nuxbue, by Duke of Norwiche 9920, tracing to imp. Young Mary, by Jupiter (2170). On the part of the farm owned by Geo. W. Phelps, we find Lady Gay, who is red and white, bred on farm, and eight years old. She was got by 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16829, out of Curdelle, by Victor 13991, tracing to Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). Rowena is two years old, and a handsome animal, and traces through her dam Belle, by Duke of Balder 18890 and out of Ella 11th, by Llewellyn 6956, tracing to Ella, by imp. Challenger 384, and imp. Flora, by Son of Comet 1552. The red heifer Luella had Josie for dam and Lord Compton 46471 for sire. Rose of Webster 3rd, had Rose of Webster for dam and through her traces to imp. Strawberry, by Whisman (18317) with 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16829 for sire. The young red and white bull that is one year old, was driven up for us to look at; he was got by Lord Compton 46471, out of Lizzie Curt 2nd, by 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16829. In the yard strolling in the bright sunshine are several heifer calves and a young bull, all by Lord Compton 46471, that are very promising.

On the farm of the other brother, H. T. Phelps, we see the nine-year-old Beauty 2nd, by 15th Duke 16829, with Ruby by Sheldon's Duke 7260 for dam, and the 12-year-old Curdelle, by Victor, out of Lizzie Curt, by Raven 15966, 2nd dam Lizzie Curt, by imp. John O'Gaunt (11821). Ronette is four years old, a Victoria, by 21st Duke, out of Belle by Duke of Balder 18890. Lady Caroline is three years old, was got by 21st Duke, out of Lady Gay, by 15th Duke 16829. Jessie was by 21st Duke, out of Webster Beauty 2nd, by 15th Duke.

The whole stock on this farm are showing very finely, and their pedigrees show them to be well bred. We hardly have space to describe the young stock that we are so much pleased with—although a red heifer by Lord Compton 46471, out of Webster Beauty 2nd, and a red one bred by Wm. Ball, but calved with W. E. Boyden for owner and purchased from him this last winter, and several others, are deserving of a more lengthy notice. We find on this farm a party of registered Merino ewes, purchased from W. E. Boyden, of his own breeding and mostly sired by Star Bismarck and F. L. E. Moore 320, with Stickney and Moore ewes for dams. Their stock ram was bred by the Moores and sired by Centennial. In this short and hastily written sketch of the five herds of Shorthorns that we saw in the four counties that we visited, we have feebly tried to portray their respective breeding, regardless of the individual merits of each, although in some instances strikingly prominent, and perhaps challenging comparison. We have closely scanned their breeding, etc., and have glanced at their majestic forms, their fine muzzles, wide open nostrils, prominent large eyes with such mild expression, their well chiseled heads, tapering well set necks, deepening and widening to the bosom, broad full chests and shoulders, well sprung ribs, with plenty of space for heart and lungs, broad full loins so smooth and level legs so straight and standing well apart, rump so full and lines above and below so even, with such rich colors of roan and red, such kindly handlers, and with aptitude for flesh and milk if bred for that, we cannot wonder at the enthusiasm of these breeders and the pride with which they point to their several herds. The few in number that we visited are but a moiety of those in the State, yet they have been so long before the public that their reputation as breeders ranks high, and their herds are almost unequalled; and it were well for the interest of our State, so far as stock breeding is concerned, if such breeders and herds could be found in every township.

Rowe.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores the original color, by its stimulating action at the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives the hair that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy condition.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Further Notes from Washtenaw County.

Having found the memorandum that we had mislaid, we will write up more fully the history of H. C. Calhoun's flock, which we have passed with but slight notice. We found him pleasantly located on a one hundred acre farm of good rolling land, two and a half miles from the village of Manchester. The foundation of his flock was laid in 1870, by the purchase of a flock of 150 sheep from O. L. Short, of Cambridge, Mich., and J. C. Short, of Hemlock Lake, New York. They were mostly sired by Nuttall. In 1880 he purchased from C. C. Dorr, of Grass Lake, nine more, which were bred by him and sired by Old Nick, who was bred by L. C. Mead, of Cornwall, Vermont, and got by W. R. Sanford's Comet 57. The dams of these ewes were bred by S. B. Palmer, of Norvell, with one exception, that being one sired by Wood Bros., of Lodi, and which was sired by Usurper. In December, 1881, twenty ewes were purchased of C. M. Fellows, of Manchester, all of Vermont breeding and registered. They were mostly bred by C. H. James, of Vermont. In 1880 he bought the ram Blucher, bred by C. E. Birchard. He was by Duke, by Old Elmer 67, the dam by Usurper 185. He was used two years. On these twenty ewes were used S. James 300, by C. P. Crane 31; G. E. sire, Europa 31; G. E. sire, Silverhorn 177; G. E. sire, Bonaparte 174, by Doty ram 134. His dam was S. James 92. He was used one year, being bought from C. M. Fellows in 1882. His flock we found to be a good one, although rather out of condition, and numbers over one hundred. His trade has been good, having shipped quite largely to Kansas.

Wm. Burnham, of Delhi Mills, has a farm of ninety acres, with good house and buildings. He has some Shorthorn stock purchased and selected from the herds of the Phelps Brothers and W. E. Boyden.

J. M. Williams has also a 90 acre farm that is nicely located and very productive, and has for his specialty the best grade Shorthorn stock in the State. We pronounce his aged cow, the three one, two and three year old heifers, superior to any yet seen, and would be selected in any herd of recorded stock for their individual merit; yet there are hundreds of farmers in the State who will not open their eyes to the importance of breeding to this high standard.

E. S. Cushman, of Delhi, has 170 acres of splendid rolling land, upon which he has lived three years, but not long enough to get everything tidy and neat. He is quite a model farmer for a young man, for we notice that all his agricultural implements are housed, which is too often neglected by older ones, and which would keep better. In stock we find high grade Shorthorns (using Boyden's bull) which shows his good judgment, and a few Merino sheep. His stock ram is thoroughbred, was purchased from W. E. Boyden, is two years old and bred by H. W. Jones, of Vermont, labelled 240, and got by Barker Jr. This is a pleasant home, with a neat house and well kept lawn, and we shall remember the invitation to call again.

On the edge of "Boyden's Plains" we find S. P. Sears, (who traces his pedigree to the Rich and Sears who landed as a Pilgrim in 1590) who came into this town 57 years ago, following an Indian trail, and being pleased with the locality selected a farm of 158 acres, making it his home since then. It is a good grain and stock farm, the soil being of that class usually found on the "oak openings," and a very productive. The farm is now managed by two sons, who are active and energetic. In stock they have a large flock of high grade sheep, part of them being from the Woods' old flock. Some two years or more ago they purchased a party of registered ewes from C. A. Wood, partly of his own breeding, and balance from the flocks of G. C. Kealey and E. Lane, of Vermont. Their stock ram is owned jointly with W. E. Boyden, is three years old, was bred by John H. Mead, and sired by Pony, by Bull Dog, by Dean's Little Wrinkley, by Sweepstakes; dam a Pony ewe by Green Mountain. The sheep as a party are of good size and style, while among the rams we see some good ones that they are keeping for the fall trade. Their four year old Shorthorn bull Roscoe 4671, was bred by G. W. & H. T. Phelps, of Dexter, was got by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 22810, out of Lizzie Curt 2nd, by 15th Duke of Hillsdale 16829, and tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter 2170. He is a very likely animal and is getting some good stock. Their 15 head of high grade cattle all trace to the breeding of A. S. Brooks, Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden. The crossing of Poland-China and Berkshire swine with them seems to be satisfactory.

J. & L. C. Bacchus, two brothers, have six 90 acre farms in one, which is splendidly located but a short distance from Dexter. They have a flock of over seven hundred grade sheep, descended from the Hardy flock. Their stock ram is registered, was bred by F. L. E. Moore, of Vermont, sired by Centennial, and purchased from W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills. The high grade Shorthorns we saw in the barn were very fine, particularly the young steers.

So far during this trip we have met among the aged men and women many who were pioneers of Michigan, and as we ride over the State and see the broad area that is so beautiful and prosperous, we think they are entitled to much praise and credit for their endurance during those trying times, and we hope they may yet live for years in the State that they helped win from nature's wild domain. This closes our trip so far as we can recollect, through the County of Washtenaw, and with one week's more patient waiting the residents of Jackson County will read what we saw while there. ON THE WING.

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and his Diseases," "The Dog and his Diseases," "The Cat and his Diseases," "The Rabbit and his Diseases," "The Guinea Pig and his Diseases," "The Pigeon and his Diseases," "The Parrot and his Diseases," "The Monkey and his Diseases," "The Bear and his Diseases," "The Wolf and his Diseases," "The Fox and his Diseases," "The Badger and his Diseases," "The Skunk and his Diseases," "The Mole and his Diseases," "The Weasel and his Diseases," "The Otter and his Diseases," "The Beaver and his Diseases," "The Muskrat and his Diseases," "The Raccoon and his Diseases," "The Coon and his Diseases," "The Possum and his Diseases," "The Armadillo and his Diseases," "The Squirrel and his Diseases," "The Chipmunk and his Diseases," "The Marmoset and his Diseases," "The Lemming and his Diseases," "The Hedgehog and his Diseases," "The Porcupine and his Diseases," "The Beaver and his Diseases," "The Muskrat and his 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